Cover painting

[illegible] Wonders of Iraq

by Y. Shakir:

1 Walls of Babylon

2 Red Ziggurat of Ur

3. Statues of Nimroud

4 Temples of Hatra

5. Golden Mosque of Kadhimain

6 Spiral Minaret of Samarra

[illegible]ing Minaret of Mosul

[illegible]'s Tree

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RAQ

A GUIDEBOOK



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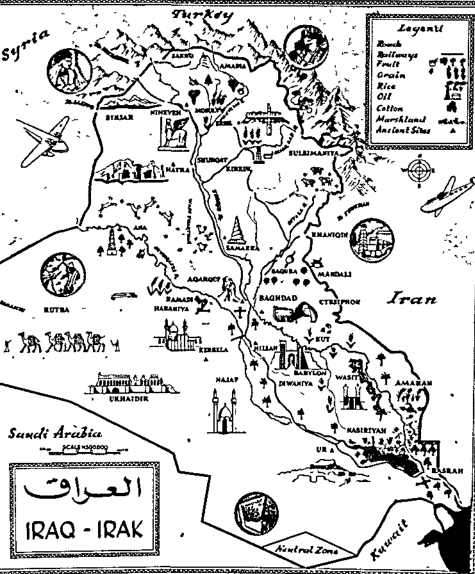
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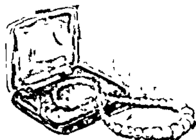
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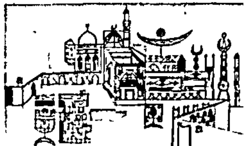
RARE & VALUABLE THINGS



«Rare and valuable things come in small packages,» it is said, and Iraq is no exception. There at the crossroads between East and West stands a country of 172,000 square miles with a population of eight millions and with perhaps more dramatic «firsts» to its credit than any other country in the world. In the northern part, in Jarmo, is the earliest known example of settled, agricultural and non-nomadic life. The wheel was invented in what is now Iraq, as was possibly the earliest form of writing. The earliest known code of laws has been found there, the earliest known astronomical observations were made there, the earliest known university has been found there. In *Shanidar*, a cave in northern Iraq, two skeletons were found which are thought to go back nearly 60,000 years and are held to be the second oldest ever found in the Middle East.



A Street in Baghdad



K[illegible]

Yet in this same «antique land» you will find today television, air travel, a traffic problem and every aspect of modern life. A country of contrasts indeed, but one where the old and the new are rubbing off upon each other and influencing each other in a most healthy fashion. You may walk fifteen minutes from your modern luxury hotel to the remains of the 13th century *Abbasid Palace* or you may drive some six miles to *Tel Harmal* where history goes back 4,000 years.



HISTORICAL SURVEY

The «land between the rivers», as the name Mesopotamia might be translated was a fabulously fertile country Because it was surrounded by desert and mountainous regions, it was always a tempting prize for people inhabiting these less rich neighbouring areas Its history was one of successive conquests and defeats, now told by the ruins of great and famous cities - Babylon of the Hanging Gardens, Ur of the Chaldees, Nineveh and others

Many different peoples have been attracted to this ancient land

The earliest settlers known by name were the Sumerians, about 3500 B.C

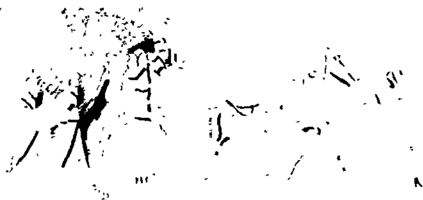
People called Semites began to move into the land before 2300 B C.



Gradually the Semites and the Sumerians intermixed. About 1750 B C they were brought under the rule of the celebrated *Hammurabi* the law-giver, a Semitic king who established his capital in Babylon

The Babylonian Empire was succeeded by the Assyrian Empire, about 1400 B C The Assyrians were skilled hunters and fighters and among the first to use horses. Their stone carvings show a proud people who delighted in hunting

With the advent of the Chaldean Empire, power shifted from Nineveh, the great capital of the Assyrians, back to Babylon. Under King Nebuchadnezzar, the Chaldean Empire reached its height, about 570 B.C.



The Chaldean Empire was replaced by the Achaemenian Persians, 538—331 B C who were defeated by Alexander The Great, from 331—323 B C. Alexander set about preventing the decline of Babylon. His successor, Seleucus, moved the *capital to Seleucia on the Tigris Only then did Babylon finally* start to lose its cultural and political dominance over the country and crumble into the sad ruins of to-day.

The Seleucids were followed by the Parhian Persians 135 B.C. — 226 A.D These were replaced by another Persian dynasty—the Sassanids, whose rule was not broken until the Arab Conquest in 637 A.D

EUROPE
7 hrs. flying—London
1 week train
Driving—good road from Paris to Baghdad except for about 200 mi. stretch

ISTANBUL
3 hrs. flying
72 hrs. train

ASIA

TEHRAN
12 hrs. driving
2 hrs. flying

MONTREAL
16 hrs. flying
2-3 wks. ship

BEIRUT
1 hr. flying
18 hrs. bus

BAGHDAD

SAN FRANCISCO
18 hrs. flying
30 days ship

NORTH AMERICA

NEW YORK
16 hrs. flying
20 days ship

JAPAN
3-4 wks. ship
14-35 hrs. flying

CAIRO
3 hrs. flying

BOMBAY
5-30 hrs. flying
1 wk. ship

RANGOON
10 hrs. flying

SOUTH AMERICA
24 hrs. flying
2-3 wks. ship

AFRICA
16 hrs. flying

SOUTHEAST ASIA

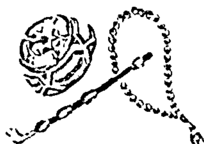
BAGHDAD OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS

هنالك حيث وعت شهرزاد
أقاصيص غنت بها ألف ليله



The name of Baghdad evokes the aura of the Arabian Nights, or more properly, "The Thousand and One Nights." This is Baghdad of the Abassid Khalif, Haroun al-Rashid, who brought Baghdad, to its greatest glory, enchnting even Charlemagne. But the city was founded by his predecessor, the Abassid Khalif, al-Mansour, in the year 762 The original city was round, with three concentric enclosures—the ruler residing within the innermost enclosure, the army within the second, the people within the outermost enclosure.

Today, the city strides both sides of the river Tigris, on one of whose banks, every evening, stalls are operated barbecuing lamb or roasting fish cleft in two around open bonfires, giving the area, with its long line of lights and passing parade of strollers in banded headdresses and robes, the atmosphere of an Arabian Carnival



Dr Johnson had said, that the man who is tired of London, is tired of life, and perhaps an Iraqi may be permitted a similar feeling about Baghdad

Baghdad did not grow from a small village, it was built in a few years in the 8th century, but there are not many remains from those early times In the main section of town one is confronted by some very modern buildings, a brisk and efficient system of transporation by colourful red double-decker buses, and crowds of cheerful, intent people who could never be mistaken for the people of any other land. The bearded, sharp-eyed Arab of the desert in his flowing white robes and black cloak rubs shoulders with the young Baghdadi dressed as elegantly as any modern young man in London or Paris, or the Kurd from the north with his bright clothing and fringed turban.

There is now a good number of up-to-date hotels in Bagdhad where the traveller will find excellent accommodation. Television is widespread, there are many cinemas through out the city, as well as night clubs and cabarets where both European and Oriental programs may be seen.

Baghdad is connected by good roads, railways, and airlines with the more important towns of Iraq.

Planes of major international airlines visit Baghdad daily

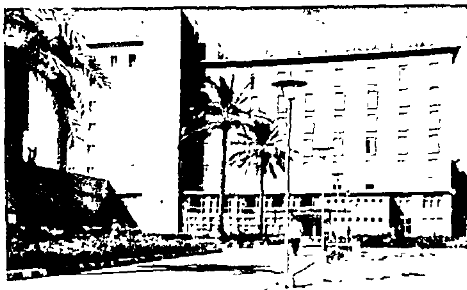


Mina'a, ship-restaurant opposite the Unknown Soldier



At Rashid Street





BAGHDAD HOTEL

Saadon Street, Tel. 89031

Cable. (Bagotel)

The most modern and luxurious hotel, commands a beautiful view on Tigris River.

200 rooms all with private bath and two telephones, Suites with private sitting rooms, all centrally heated and fully airconditioned. TV and Radio on demand .

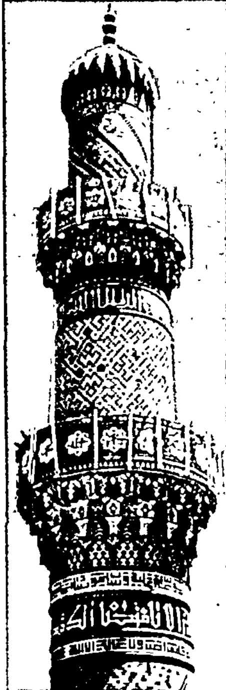
Spacious lounges and large gardens Parking facilities, Banks, Travel Agents, Airlines, post office and shopping avenue.

Not far from the modern hotels and banks are the characteristic and quite fascinating markets or *bazaars* of Baghdad. From the busy noisy Copper Market come beautiful and useful household and decorative articles beloved by tourists and residents alike. In the nearby Silk Market you may buy lengths of silk and woollens for making clothing, and just beyond come Persian carpets, Iraqi carpets, quilts and every other kind of material used to furnish a house. In addition there is a huge general market for every kind of merchandise and along the river are markets where lovely gold and silver articles may be bought. Here one can see at work craftsmen whose skill has been handed down from father to son with true oriental fidelity.



At the Copper Market

Baghdad is divided by the River Tigris over which there are now six bridges. Rashid Street runs through the center of town and is the main street. Here are most of the hotels and shopping centres. Throughout the city r[illegible] e found old shrines and *mosques*.



Minaret near Mustansiriya

The following are the most interesting historical places in and around Baghdad.

Aqar-Quf, situated about 20 kilometres west of Baghdad, it represents the remains of the tower or Ziggurat of the temple of the Cassites erected in the 14th Century B C. Excavations have revealed that this is a part of the relics of *Dur Kurigalzu*, the çapital of the Cassites who ruled this country for about four centuries between the last quarter of the 16th century B C and the middle 12th centry B.C (1530-1160 B C)

Arch of Ctesiphon or Taq Qisra · Situated on the left bank of the Tigris 35 kms below Baghdad, it represents the remains of a Sassanid castle originally built as a camping site for the Parthians

Kadhimain

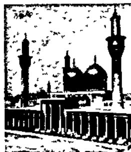
Few miles north of Baghdad on the West Bank of the Tigris The huge, magnificent gold-domed mosque of Kadhimain, with its four golden minarets, provides an impressive landmark for visitors arriving in Baghdad by Air The tombs of Kadhimain two "Imams" — Moslem religious leaders, are there.

The Abbassid Palace

Behind the present Ministry of Defence, stands the old citadel of Baghdad All that remains of the original building is the ruin of a palace now called the









Abbassid Palace, which probably dates back to eleven hundred and seventy nine (1179 A.D.). This remarkable building, with its beautiful arch is a fine example of Islamic architecture The ruins have been partly restored and are now used to house an important collection of Arab relics.

Al-Mustansiriyah.

This was a great college, founded by the Caliph Al-Mustansir in 1232 A D Its ruins are situated on the East Bank of the river, south of Mamoon Bridge


Mustansiriyah

Marjan Mosque

Completed in 1356 A D (it was originally *a school*. *Marjan Mosque lies in* the heart of Rashid Street It is an object of great interest on account of the beauty of its door and ornamented brick-work


Marjan Mosque

Khan Marjan

Built in 1358 A D at the end of the Silk Market It houses now the Museum of Arab Antiquities

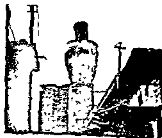

Khan Marjan

The Gates of Baghdad The ruins of Baghdad's last remaining gate, Bab al-Wastani, is now being used as a museum for ancient arms and weapons

Zubaida's Tomb Near the Airport stands the honeycomb tomb traditionally attributed to the famous wife of the Caliph HAROUN AL-RASHID


Zubaida's Tomb

Suq Al-Ghazil Minaret Situated almost in the centre of Baghdad (Jumhuriya Street), this minaret is all that is left of the mosque of the Caliphs which was founded in the 10th Century A D


Sug Al-Ghezil Minaret

Museums which open daily from 8 30 a m to 1 30 p m except on Thursday, the most important of which are the following

Iraq Museum Situated between Rashid Street and Eastern end of Mamoon Bridge in the vicinity of North Gate (It is, now, being transferred to the new, imposing building, at Mathaf Street) It contains pre-Islamic antiquities including the results of all foreign excavations


Iraq Museum

Abbassid Palace Museum

Situated in the North Gate area It contains an important collection of Arab relics

Arab Antiquities Museum - Samawal Street

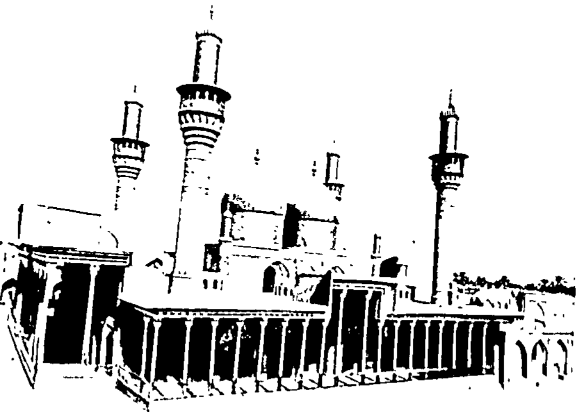
Arms Museum · Situated beside the bund off Sheikh Omar Street, east of Baghdad, North Station It contains ancient weapons and arms


Arms Museum

Natural History Museum - Waziriya - belongs to the University of Baghdad (Visit hours in the case of this museum and the next one, are identical with Government office hours)

National Gallery For Modern Art Tayaran Sq It belongs to the Directorate General of Exhibitions (Ministry of Culture & Guidance)





Kadhimain Mosque

Aladdin's Cave in Old Baghdad.

In the centre of the town, squeezed between the breadth of the Tigris and the busy street, hides one of the many enchanted doors. Step through, and space travellers are moving in time! And what a past we've entered! From the darkness, as our eyes gain strength, rich exotic colours glimmer splendidly, blues, crimsons, greens, purples, ambres. Jewel colours threaded with gold and silver, silks, leathers, ivory, sandalwood porcelain, pearl, copper, massive bronze, gold leaf on vellum, and wonderful lamps that light in a flash

It is Old Baghdad. Baghdad of The Thousand And One Nights !





The Ten Wonders of Iraq

LAND OF ANTIQUITY



The grandeur and the shortcomings of civilization are all reflected, in one way or another, in the continuity of history in Iraq. Thanks to the devoted endeavours of archaeologists and scholars from many nations, it is now possible to trace in this land, the origin of many of the things that have gone into the building up of civilization.

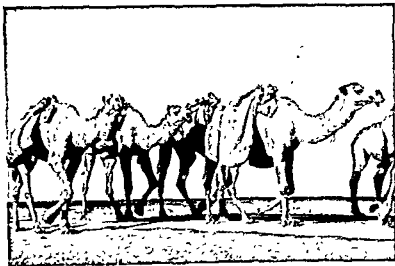
The most moving of the places to visit is undoubtedly the site of ancient Babylon which goes back nearly 4,000 years. Here time and the elements, as well as man himself, have worn away what was probably the most spectacular city of ancient times, with its Hanging Gardens, its mighty walls and gates, its palaces, its crowds, its religious rites and ceremonies and all the other trappings of power. It inspires one with awe and melancholy to ponder the sad remains. Dominating the scene is the great Lion of Babylon, giving a suggestion of such ponderous and almost crushing strength as would be hard to duplicate in the sculpture of any other land.

Babylon was an enormous city filled with magnificent palaces, temples and other buildings. Life, for prosperous people, was already almost as refined and as luxurious as that of comfortable and prosperous people to-day. Such people lived an orderly and ceremonious life in beautiful and beautifully furnished and decorated houses and wore richly decorated clothing and lovely jewels, they had feasts and festivals, entertained one another with music and dancing were waited upon by highly trained servants, and cared for by doctors and dentists. Boating excursions were common summer pleasure on the Euphrates

The Babylonians were excellent architects, and had an extensive knowledge of art and letters, as wel as an elaborate system of law

Babylon is specially remembered for its Hanging Gardens, built by Nebuchadnezzar to please his Median queen, when she sighed for the trees of her native uplands. It is counted one of The Seven Wonders of the World.

One hour and 20 minutes on a two-lane well-paved highway by car will take one the 92 kilometers from Baghdad to Babylon. The ride has the further advantage of giving the visitor an impression of what this ancient land looks and feels like: flat, sun-baked, flocks of sheep roam in sparse pasture; orchards, an occasional camel, and date palm trees dot the landscape.



There are still many things to see in Babylon:

The great Street of the Processions, the Ishtar Gate with the beautifull bas-reliefs of animals so cunningly contrived as to seem almost alive, but with that quality overlaying them that will always distinguish the work of art from the natural object, the huge temples of Easgila and Etemenanki, the latter, the famous staged tower, in all probability the Tower of Babel. When you stand among the ruins you are linked in a way with Hammurabi, with Alexander the Great to say nothing of kings who perhaps surpassed these men in power but of whom nothing now is known, except their names in the Lists that have come down to us.

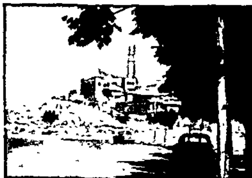
Nearer to Baghdad is Tel Harmal, only about six miles away Here we have a provincial capital of about 4,000 years ago. In addition to the great number of administrative records you would expect to find, there have ben discovered some of the earliest mathematical calculations known, one proving a knowledge of a principle which was hitherto thought to have originated with Euclid seventeen centuries later.

Also a must on any itinerary is Ctesiphon, a short drive from Baghdad, which retains the magnificence of its ancient splendour in its arch. Believed to be the widest span of pure brickwork in the world, the arch is mute testimony to the highly developed skills of the Sassanians who flourished in this area after the 3rd. century A.D. Nearby the tourist department (The Tourism & Summer Resorts Administration) has recreated a mule-drawn water wheel. The mule, blindfolded, walks round and round while the wooden gears groaning and creaking, set in motion a series of buckets which draw water from the well over which this primitive machine is built. A native village provides the visitor with a close up view of rural life and a Bedouin tent gives shelter and rest. Coffee and tea in the traditional manner are available and for those who prefer more modern fare Cokes, Pepsi, Seven Ups and a host of other soft drinks are available.



Arch of Ctesiphon.

Nabi Younis Mosque.



Among the thrilling ancient sites to be seen in the north, one should certainly not miss the Assyrian capital of Nineveh, city of Sennacherib in the 7th century, B.C. Not much is left but palace mounds and crumbling walls, but who would not go out of his way to stand in this famed and ancient city. On the mound called Tel Nabi Younis is now a mosque which is believed locally to house the tomb of the prophet Jonah



Marvels

from

Nimrud



Also near Mosul is Nimrud. Here one may see another ziggurat or staged tower, the ruins of a great temple where two huge stone lions were discovered, as well as the remains of the palace of King Assuranasrpal, King of all Assyria, where marvellous bas-reliefs are to be found of scenes of ancient life and also the famed winged bulls.

If one can go to Arbil and Assur, to Samarra and Hatra, too, one will step back into both the very ancient past and the "intermediate" past of the Islamic period.

The principal cities of the north are Mosul and Kirkuk.

Mosul is situated on the right bank of the Tigris 168 M. North of Baghdad and can be reached by road, rail or air. On the opposite bank of the river are the ruins of Nineveh.

Mosul is very old and the centre of communication and commerce in the north, on the main-line railway that links Iraq with Syria, Turkey and the West. In visiting Mosul, one should not miss the Museum, the old An-Nuri Mosque with its leaning tower, the Moseque of Nebi-Jirgis, and the 13th century palace of Qara Sarai.



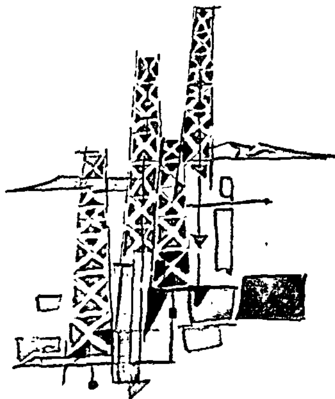
Leaning Minaret

The excavation at the three ruined cities of Nineveh Khorsabad, and Nimrod have disclosed a type of house which Mosul has never ceased to build. The abundance in alabaster quarries in the suburbs, and its treatment have created a type of decoration common to churches and mosques alike; Crude limestone, set in gypsum cement "juss" and alabaster being the long used building materials in Mosul. The new houses mostly tend to follow modern European architecture.

Muslin, for which the city was famous, is a corruption of the word Mosul.

There are many fine hotels in Mosul, the best known of which are Station and Rafidain Hotels.

Kirkuk is the great oil centre of the north. It is now one of the finest and most up-to-date cities, in Iraq. It dates back to Assyrian times. The tomb of the prophet Daniel is reputed to be here. The natural gas given off by the oil wells burns constantly.





Next to the city of Baghdad, probably the most attractive part of Iraq for the tourist is the north and northeast.

Here colourful, friendly Kurdish people inhabit their towns surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, sometimes wooded and watered by turbulent streams, sometimes gaunt and bare, but always dramatic and often awesome.

One can admire here the mountain grandeur and sylvan delight that are the setting for a number of villages now transformed into summer resorts These little communities, so rich in natural amenity, have for long been the goal of the traveller and the explorer, but now they have been popularised. Communications have been improved-even to the provision of airfields — and new hotels, rest-houses and guest-houses have been built A number of regions of northern Iraq have everything to commend them as popular summer resorts, for they stand high above the hot and humid plains, and as for winter sports resorts, they bid fair to become the Alps of the Middle East



The principal resorts are the following:

Salahuddin About a half-hour drive from Arbil Railway Station and 10 kms from Shaqlawa Summer Resort; at a height of 1091m above sea level. The highest temperature in summer is 38°C

A beautiful resort with magnificent views of mountains. There are modern, furnished houses for summer visitors, a rest house a swimmingpool, an open-air cinema, a cafe, a restaurant, shops, a school, a garden for children, a dispensary, and some government centres. Ther are also two modern hotels Salahuddin and Pirmam, Salahuddin is a first-rate hotel consisting of 30 double rooms with private baths and the usual compleméntary services. It has large lounges, a dance floor and beautiful surrounding gardens.

Pirmam is a second-class hotel consisting of 14 double rooms and a good cafe-restaurant.

Shaqlawa. About a half-hour drive from Salahuddin. Height: 966m. Highest temperature in summer: 35°C.

An abundance of greenery, water and trees, surrounded by high mountains and overlooking a great valley.

There is a hotel belongirg to Summer Resorts & Tourism Service.



Galı Alı Beg. On the way to Haj Omran; 50 kms. from Shaqlawa.

Height: 800m. Higest temperature in summer: 38°C.

Here summer visitors may enjoy the sight of the great water-fall and other scenes of beauty. n

·There is a cafe containing a lounge and a dinning-room.



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Shaqlawa About a half-hour drive from Salahuddin. Height 960m Highest temperature in summer 35°C.

An abundance of greenery, water and trees, surrounded by high mountains and overlooking a great valley.

There is a hotel belonging to Summer Resorts & Tourism Service



Gali Ali Beg On the way to Haj Omran; 50 kms from Shaqlawa.

Height: 800m. Higest temperature in summer. 38°C.

Here summer visitors may enjoy the sight of the great water-fall and other scenes of beauty.

There is a cafe containing a lounge and a dinning-room.



Haji Omran. On the border of Iran. Height : 1700m. Highest temperature in summer 28°C.

Here the climate is very cold and the skiing-in February and March-is ideal.

The mountain water is therapeutic. There is a modern rest-house here

Zawita 90 Kms from Mosul. Height. 850 m. Highest tempearature in summer 38°C. In a most romantic countryside where great pine trees give an atmosphere of peace and tranquility There is a rest-house here.





Swaratouka. About 114 Kms. from Mosul. Height: 1199 m Highest temperature in summer: 33°C.

Attractive surroundings, mountain landscapes; with a large hotel and houses designed to satisfy modern tourist requirements.

Sarsang. About 120 kms. from Mosul. Height: 1054 m. Highest temperature in summer: 34°C.

A most beautiful mountain resort with an interesting variety of fauna and flora. Nearby is the Republican Palace.

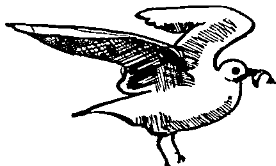
There is a big modern hotel with, among other amenities, constant hot water. It has big lounges, a swimming-pool, a dance-floor, tennis-courts and beautiful surrounding gardens.

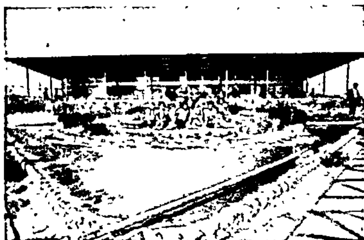


Some of our hardier tourists may want to try pitching their tents in this wonderful region. However, the courteous and hospitable Kurds and Arabs may insist that they be their guests, and certainly there is no better way to get to know people. What the houses might lack in luxury will be more than made up for by the warmth and friendliness of the host and his family.

HABBANIYA

The Sunny Beach of Iraq







Habbaniya Lake is 85 Km s from Baghdad, to the south of Al-Ramadi. A fine holiday resort, ideal for a sun-bath. A visitor coming from Baghdad has only to follow the main highway and take the bitumen side road to the left, with a sign on the cross roads indicating the lake The lake itself is hidden behind a chain of low hills to the west of the Euphrates.



Much care has been taken by the Directorate General of Tourism & Summer Resorts Administration towards developing the place into the most pleasant recreation centre mainly for Baghdadis whose business and city jobs would not allow to travel farther, and in order to enjoy a short and lively weekend



The Lake is frequented all around the year, especially during autumn and spring seasons, and in the cool nights of summer. Further, the Lake is ideal for water skiing, boat races, swimming contests and other similar water sports.

There is a first-class café-restaurant and 50 cabins for visitors and swimmers, all belonging to Tourism & Summer Resorts Administration. The cabins are fully furnished and are hired for 24 hours.











ADDITIONAL INFORMATION



Geographical Note

Now that we have located Iraq in time, let us al[illegible] do so in space. You will find it in your atlas bounded on the east by Iran and on the west by Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia; on the north by Turkey, and on the south by the Arab Gulf The central geographic fact is the main [illegible] river system From the lofty mountains of Turkey come two, the Tigris and the Euphrates, each bringing a river system of its own and sweeping in great long loops to irrigate the land.

Iraq is divided into three distinct geographic zones the desert in the west and southwest, the plains, and the highlands in the northeast which rise to 10,000 feet

The desert is part of a belt that runs from North-Africa to Central Asia It is an upland region with altitudes of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet (between Damascus and Rutba, in Iraq), but declines gently toward the Euphrates

Dominated by the river systems of the Tigris and Euphrates, the plains area is economically the richest It is composed of two regions divided by a ridge, some 250 feet above the flood plain, between al-Ramadi and a point south of Baghdad which marks the prehistoric coastline of the Arabian Gulf. The area of the lower Euphrates-Tigris valley has been built up by the silt the two rivers carry The low-lying region consists of marshland and low mud plains criss-crossed by drainage channels At Qurna, just above Basra, the two rivers combine and form the Shatt-al-Arab, a broad, navigable waterway through which ocean-going vessels enter the harbor of Basrah.

In the upper Euphrates valley, the two streams form two *distinct basins each with its own tributaries* and separated by a broad stretch of upland plateau known as the Jazirah (Island). To the north, Jabal (mountain) Sinjar rises to 3,000 feet From the very ancient times of Babylon and even earlier, canals have been run from these two rivers to water *the surrounding landscapes. Perhaps the dates* you eat in your Baghdad hotel have been watered by a stream flowing through one of the canals built by Nebuchadnezzar's workmen nearly three thousand years ago.



Climate

In the mountainous north-eastern area, a comparatively long winter is usual with temperature falling below freezing point, between December and January.

In summer, temperatures are moderate to warm. The mountains of high peaks are usually covered with snow in winter Here is some of the most beautiful scenery in the world.

The central and south area of Iraq is characterized by a moderate winter and a long dry summer. The hottest weather occurs from June to September In the evening, howevr, it becomes wonderfully relaxing

Rain falls mainly in winter Spring and autumn, in April and November, are transitional but most delightful seasons.

Normally no rain falls from the end of May to the end of September.

Fauna & Flora

The type of vegetation varies with the character of the zone. The mountains of the northern part of the country are covered with Gall Oak, Aleppo Pine, Turpantine tree, Juniper, Oriental Plane tree, Walnut, Willow, Tamarisk, Hop Clover, Sage, and Milk-Vetch The Steppes area is covered with Plantain, Poppy, Pheasant's-eye, Catchfly, Sand-Spurrey, Sedge, Gagea, Mullein, and Needlegrass for a short period in the spring serve a pasture for sheep and goats. The alluvial and marsh areas in the southern part of the country are rich with Saltwort, Camel Thorn, Box Thorn, Reed, Rush, Hornwort, Bulrush (forming dense association over large areas), Buttercup, Sage, Glasswort and Saltbush. The Desert areas are covered with Rockrose, Spear grass, Ovate-Plantain, Horned Stock, Poppy, Pheasant's-eye, Catchfly, Gagea, Stork's -bill, Tatarian Orche and Saltbush. These vegetations bloom for a short period in the spring time and also serve as pastures for sheep, goats, and camels. Some 25 to 30 million date palms representing about 170 varieties produce one of Iraq's most important agricultural exports Orange and Lemon trees are grown extensively in the shade of the date palm trees through central and southern part of the country. Wheat and Barley are raised specially in northwestern part of Iraq between Tigris and Euphrates rivers Vast areas of Rice fields are planted in the southern part of Iraq.



Iraq's Eternal Plant

The age-old date palm had already cast its shadow upon the Garden of Eden, when Adam and Eve exhibited the first proof of human frailty.

There is archaeological evidence that the ancient races of Sumerians and Akadians lived in houses roofed with date palm fronds. The date palm is, therefore, often thought of as the most ancient tree in the world and is frequently referred to as the "Eternal Plant".

The home of the date palm is Iraq, land of eternal Sunshine. Here, where climate conditions are ideal for date growing, more than 80 per cent of the world's supply of date is grown.



Wild animals include hyenas, jackals, foxes, wild cats, brown bears, wild boars and a few leopards and wolves Herds of gazelles are found in the steppes, and wild goats in the mountains Other smaller mammals include hares, Jerboas, gerbils, moles, field rats, porcupines, hedgehogs, badgers, martens, otters, small mongoose and bats.

The country is rich in bird life, both as residents, winter or summer visitors, and migrants Wild ducks, geese, black partridges, houbaras, and sandgrouse are the main game-birds Birds of prey of various species including vultures, eagles, harriers, buzzards, falcons and owls are more or less abundant, and different water and shore birds occur in the marshes and rivers.

Freshwater fishes of the rivers Tigris, Euphrates, Shatt-al-Arab and their tributaries constitute part of the main diet of the population.



Storks are common sight in Baghdad and elsewhere in Iraq They build their nests on the trees, roofs and domes. Their migration marks the beginnings and ends of the four seasons.

A few of Iraq's Gastronomic specialities

One interesting facet of Iraq life is the variety of food to be found there. If the season is right, one must not leave without sampling masgouf, the delicious fish from the Tigris which is cooked right on the river bank, fresh from the river. To see the fires dotting the river bank, on a warm evening under a full moon and then to taste the masgouf itself, crisp at the edges, white and succulent, is indeed an experience you will not soon forget. A most fascinating place for this is Abu-Nawas Avenue, in Baghdad.



In restaurants you may try "kabab," it is usually made of lamb, skewered chunks of lamb betwen generous pieces of onion, tomato, pepper, etc You should also try "Kubba," filled with minced fat, nuts, raisins and spices. Almost anyone in the East cooks excellent rice, and the Iraqis are no exception It is very fluffy and each grain stands separated from the other

For drinks you have many choices ranging from the internationally known soft drinks to the typical local drink lebn (like yoghurt), or coffee made very strong and sweet and with a deep sediment, or tea served in small glasses. There is even a lemon tea which you should at least try.

Liquors

Arak is the native drink rather strong!

At good restaurants and hotels, you can get cocktails and most of the European liquors

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Located in the most desirable part of this fascinating city of the Arabian Nights, where Beauty and Serenity prevail.

.. The only Hotel of its kind in the Country.

Newly built, it consists of four large buildings, 100 comfortable Bedrooms—most with private baths and hot and cold running water. large Saloon, Dining Rooms, Lounge and Bar.

All are beautifully furnished and entirely air-conditioned.

Four Large Gardens with Childrens' Play Areas comprise the exquisite landscape in this residential locality

Surrounded by picturesque views and clean fresh air.

Easily reached from all parts of the City via every means of transportation.

THE IRAQ Y.M.C.A. HOSTEL TARIFF

Accommodation & full-board	Single Room	ID. 36 to ID. 45 monthly ID. 1.400 to ID. 1.700 daily
	Double Room	ID. 60/- monthly for two persons ID. 2.600 daily for two persons
Accommodation & Breakfast	Single Room	ID. 24 to ID. 30 monthly ID 1.000 to ID. 1.200 daily
	Double Room	ID. 36/- monthly for two persons ID. 1.800 daily for two persons
Accommodation only	Single Room	ID. 20 to ID. 25 monthly ID 0.800 to ID. 1.000 daily
	Double Room	ID 30/- monthly for two persons ID. 1.600 daily for two persons

THE IRAQ
YOUNG MEN S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Saadoun Street
Baghdad
Tel Office 81362, Public 83104.
Cables Manhood

Y.W.C.A HOSTEL TARIFF

Bed One Dinar	Private bed-room
200 Fils	Breakfast
300 Fils	Lunch.
250 Fils	Dinner
ID. 1/700	Full board.

Special rates for -

1 Double bed-rooms.
2 For those who stay more than one month.
3 For students

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Artists & Dates

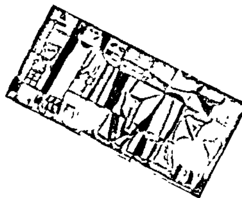
"Iraq's production of artists is second only to its production of dates!", said one recent visitor to Baghdad, marvelling at the numerous art exhibitions he had witnessed, during his brief stay in the capital

The real marvel, however, is the superior quality of these exhibitions. The work has the mysterious poetry of life and man in their local dress

Iraqi artists are no outsiders in their country They can, hardly meet public demand At every exhibition, they sell almost everything they show

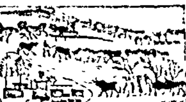












Population

According to the last official census in 1957, the population of Iraq was 6 339,960. It is now estimated at close to 8 million. Density per sq. km. varies from 1,8 in al-Ramadi to 64,4 in Baghdad province.

The nature of the country inevitably determines the distribution of population. Nomadic tribes roam the deserts south and west of the Euphrates. The Jazirah bedouins and semi-nomads graze their flocks on the pastures of the steppes and the highlands. Many of the villages shelter more than 2,000 people. Some 20 towns have a population of over 10.000 people. Baghdad, the capital and largest city, has with its suburbs, according to 1957 census, an estimated population of one million: Mosul, in the north, 178,222; Basrah, the main port, 164,905; Kirkuk, an important oil center in the north, 148,639. Other cities derive their fame and position in the life of the country from their religious connections, e.g. the holy shrines of Kerbala and Najaf count 60,294 and 89,190 inhabitants respectively

Religion

The predominant and official religion of Iraq is Islam, but complete freedom of religion is guaranteed to all inhabitants The number of Christian is 206,206, while that of Jews is setimated at 4,906. There is also an interesting minority of Yazidis in the north (55,885) who have a religion of their own and are cheerful and picturesque people. Then there are the Sabaeans, followers of St. John the Baptist, who are famed for their silverware (11,825).

Resources

Iraq is very rich in its agricultural, mineral and human resources. It possesses two of the greatest rivers in the world. The fertile land floats on a sea of oil, the "black gold" of modern times. Exploitation of this wealth is possible because of the large income from oil revenues and the profits of local private industries and government administrations.

Language

Arabic is the official language In the north, the two main languages spoken are Arabic and Kurdish.

English is widely understood, and the tourist conversant with this language should experience no difficulty. Attendants at all good business houses and shops, managers and stewards at all good restaurants and hotels have usually a working knowledge of English

Education

Education in Iraq is the primary responsibility of the State It is free in all its stages and open on equal footing to all the citizens of the country irrespective of race, language, religion, nationality, sex, economic or social status.

Iraqi Women, now emancipated, are emerging, in daily increasing numbers, to take an active part in social life and revolutionary reform. Education of all types, and at all levels, is open to girls, increasing numbers of whom are now qualifying as doctors, chemists, lawyers, teachers, and social workers.

Administration

For administrative purposes, Iraq is divided into 14 "Liwas", or provinces, under "Mutasarrifs", or governors, who are directly responsible to the Ministry of Interior. These "Liwas" are subdivided into "Qadhas" adminstlered by "Qaimaqams" or district commissioners and "Nahiyas" administered by "Mudirs" or Directors.

Weekly public holiday

All government departments and most shops and business houses close on Friday.

Tourist Camp

At the beginning of Army Canal, especially designed and equipped by the Tourism & Summer Resorts Administration to satisfy modern tourist requirements. (Tel. 28861)





Tourist Camp.

Official Exchange for Iraqi Dinar

I D 1 (1,000 Fils) = £ 1 Sterl U.S. $ 2.8.

Tipping

In most hotels and restaurants, there is a service charge of ten per cent added to your bill, if not, tip about ten per cent. Taxi drivers and ushers at the cinemas are not tipped.

Laundry

Laundry is excellent and cheap Dry cleaning establishments are everywhere.

Voltage

A.C. 220.

Drinking Water

Tap water, in hotel rooms, is absolutely safe to drink.

AMUSEMENTS

IN BAGHDAD

Night Clubs

Auberge (Sadoun Park, Tel. 97914) restaurant—bar, dance orchestra, floor show.

Embassy (Masbah, Tel. 90971) restaurant—bar, dance orchestra, floor show.

Select (Alwiyah, Tel 99848) restaurant—bar, dance orchestra, floor show



Baghdad (Rashid Army Camp St. Tel. 97945) restaurant —bar, dance orchestra, floor show.

Scheherazad (Rashid Army Camp St., Tel. 94409) - —bar, western and oriental programme.

Caravan (Sadoun St., opposite Baghdad H 80278) cabaret, restaurant—bar, western and gramme.

Al-Hurriyah (Sadoun st., near Nasr cabaret, restaruant—bar, western and

Cinemas

Cinemas		Tel.
Nasr	Sadoun St.,	83103
Khayyam	Rashid St.,	85909
Granada	Kifah St.,	82707
Roxy	Rashid St.,	83068
Rex	Rashid St.,	86869
Sindbad	Sadoun St.,	82270
Al-Watani	Rashid St.,	83686
Aladdin	Rashid St.,	87899

Tickets

a. First-class cinemas

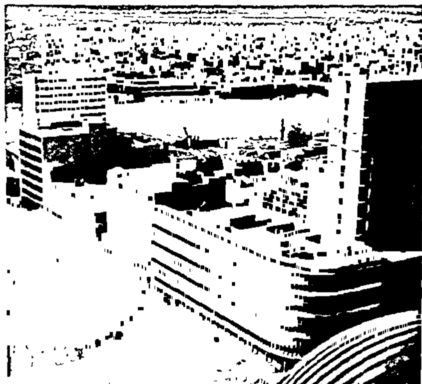
Box (4 seats)	550 fils
Stalls	100 fils
Gallery	130 fils

b. Second-class cinemas

Box (4 seats)	350 fils
Stalls or gallery	80 fils

All the seats are numbered and reservable. It is advisable to reserve boxes in advance.
Shows begin at.
10.30 a.m.
4.30 p m.
7.30 p.m.
9 30 p.m.

Programmes are advertised in "Baghdad News", English daily.



Baghdad on the Tigris

HOTELS & RESTAURANTS

A SELECTION OF DE LUXE 1st AND 2nd—CLASS HOTELS IN BAGHDAD

Name of Hotel	Location	Tel.	No of rooms	No of baths		Room Rates in Iraqi Dinars(1)						Restaurant Prices		
						Single Occupancy			Double Occupancy					
				Private	Total No	Room Only	Room & B'fast	Full Board	Room Only	Room & B fast	Full Board	B fast	Lunch	Dinner
Baghdad	Sadoun St	89031	200	200	200	3,500 4,500	— —	— —	4,000 6,000	— —	— —	0,300 0,400	0,800 —	0,800 1,000
Ambassador	Abu-Nawas St.	86105	66	66	66	2,500 3,500	— —	— —	3,500 4,500	— —	— —	0,300 0,400	— 0,700	— 0,750
Khayam	Rashid St	87141	56	56	56	—	3,000	—	—	5,550	—	0,300	0,800	0,800
Opera	Alwiya	93008	100	42	74	1,750	2,000	3,500	3,500	4,000	6,000	0,300	0,700	0,750
Al-Karama	Abu-Nawas St.	92002	17	17	20	—	3,000	4,500	—	4,000	6,000	0,300	0,600	0,700
Tigris Palace	Rashid St	85197	55	49	49	—	1,750	—	—	3,000	—	0,300	0,650	0,650
Sindbad	Rashid St	86161	33	33	33	1,250 1,500	— —	— —	1,750 2,500	— —	— —	0,250 0,350	0,800 —	0,800 —
Shepherd	Karrada	00008	7	3	4	—	1,500	—	—	2,500	—	0,250	0,600	0,600
Kuwait	Abu-Nawas St	88867	28	11	11	—	1,250	2,250	—	2,500	4,500	0,200	0,500	0,600
Sargon	Abu Nawas St	60496	24	14	16	—	1,250	—	—	2,500	—	0,300	0,600	0,700
Arido	Alwiya	99028	11	11	11	1,000	1,250	2,250	1,500	2,000	4,000	0,250	0,600	0,600
Abu-Nawas	Abu-Nawas St	87046	12	5	5	0,750	—	—	1,500	—	—	0,250	—	—
River Front	Near Ahrar Bridge	82097	18	18	18	—	1,000	—	—	2,000	—	0,250	—	—
Babylon	Rashid St.	85852	25	25	25	—	1,000	—	—	1,500	—	0,250	—	—

(1) 1 D 1 (1000 Fils) = £ Sterl U S Dollars a 8

A SELECTION OF HOTELS IN BASRAH, MOSUL AND KIRKUK

Name of Hotel	Address	Tel	No. of Rooms	No of baths: Private	No of baths: Total No	Single Occupancy: Room only	Single Occupancy: Room & B'fast	Single Occupancy: Full board	Double Occupancy: Room only	Double Occupancy: Room & B'fast	Double Occupancy: Full board	Restaurant Prices: B'fast	Restaurant Prices: Lunch	Restaurant Prices: Dinner
Shatt el Arab	Mina Basrah	7700	88	88	88	—	2,300	3,050	—	4,200	6,900	0,300	0,050	0,700
Semiramis	Garnich St., Basrah	3476	17	9	11	0,750	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,500	3,500	0,250	0,600	0,600
River Front	Al-Hurriya St., Basrah	3534	15	6	6	0,750	0,950	1,750	1,500	1,900	3,500	0,200	0,450	0,450
Station	Railway Station Mosul	3083	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	0,300	0,550	0,650
Rafidain	Wadi-Hajar, Mosul	5123	24	24	24	1,250	1,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	5,000	0,300	0,600	0,600
Sargon	Opp. Mosul Museum, Mosul	4833	23	—	4	0,750	—	—	1,000	—	—	0,150	—	—
Station	Railway Station Kirkuk	2048	13	13	13	—	—	2,250	—	—	4,000	0,300	0,550	0,650
Semiramis	Thawra St., Kirkuk	2500	33	—	5	0,500	[illegible]	1,000	—	1,200	2,000	0,100	0,150	0,150
Scheherazad	Thawra St., Kirkuk	2530	32	—	3	0,400	—	—	0,600	—	—	—	—	—

First Class Hotels & Rest-Houses Belonging to the Tourism and Summer Resorts Administration

Name	Address	Tel.	No. of Rooms	No. of Baths	
				Private	Total
A HOTELS					
1. Sarsank	Sarsank	14	61	61	65
2 Salahuddin	Salahuddin Summer Resort	1	30	30	30
3. Pirman		2	23	4	6
4. Khanzad	Shaklawa	9	9	3	5
5 Swaratouka	Swaratouka	6	12	—	3
6. Salman Pack (Ctesiphon)	Salman Pack	18	5	5	5
7. Ramadi	Ramadi	—	9	9	9
8. Kut	Kut	39	12	12	12
9 Karbala	Karbala	82	37	37	37
10. Diwaniyah	Diwaniyah	375	11	11	11
B REST-HOUSES					
1. Zawita	Zawita				
2 Haji Omran	Haji Omran	—	5	—	2
3. Sulaimaniya	Sulaimaniya	100	12	12	12
4 Hatra	Hatra	—	8	8	8
5. Samarra	Samarra	24	6	4	5
6 Hindiya	Hindiya Barrage	5	3	3	3
7 Rutba	Rutba	16	16	16	18
8 Babylon	Babylon	17	3	3	3
9 Suaira	Suaira	55	6	6	6
10 Amara	Amara	398	8	6	6
11 Nassiriyah	Nassiriyah	279	6	6	6

GENERAL TARIFF (in Iraqi Dinars

	Per Person	2 Persons
Room & B'fast	1.000	2 000
Full Board	1.500	3.000

Restaurant Prices

B fast	0 300
Lunch	0 550
Dinner	0 650



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MEMBERS









A SELECTION OF RESTAURANTS IN BAGHDAD

Name	Type	Tel	Location
Mataam Al-Mataam	Cafe, Rest & Bar	90041	Alwiyah Sadoun S
Casino of July 14	Cafe, Rest. & Bar	22548	
Hamurabi	Cafe, Rest & Bar	90558	Nidhal St.
Min'a	Cafe, Rest & Bar	93343	Unknown Soldier Sq.
Taj Mahal	Cafe, Rest (Indian) & Bar		Masbah
Faraj	Cafe, Rest & Bar	98884	Nidhal St
Golden Nest	Cafe & Rest.	93857	Unknown Soldier Sq
Shtora	Cafe, Rest. & Bar	94158	Opera Sq
Asia	Cafe, Rest & Bar	83137	Abu Nawas St
Gandola	Cafe, Rest & Bar	32640	Abu Nawas St
Sallumi	Cafe, Rest. & Bar	96612	Abu Nawas St
Silver Tower	Cafe, Rest. & Bar		Abu Nawas St
Cardema	Cafe, Rest & Bar	96540	Abu Nawas St.
Romance	Buffet & Bar	84297	Rashid St Sinak
Al Shish	Rest. (Serving chicken only)		Nasr Sq Sadoun St.
Jamhuriya	Buffet.	86650	Tahrir Sq
Swiss	Buffet & Bar	86004	Rashid St.
Sulaf	Cafe, Rest. & Bar	80870	Jamhuriya Bridge
Sharif Haddad	Rest. (Oriental Dishes) & Bar	80905	Ahrar Bridge
A'sima	Rest. (Oriental Dishes)	85254	Ahrar Bridge
Ammudian	Rest. (Oriental Dishes)	83045	Rashid St.
Beau Rivage	Cafe, Rest. & Bar	87447	Abu Nawas St

1st and 2nd class hotels have excellent restaurants. They provide both Iraqi and International food

COMMUNICATION & TRANSPORT

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In the decade which ended in 1960 Iraqi Airways can look on ten years of spectacular achievement. Passengers carried each year rose from 18,000 to 80,000 cargo·140 tons to over 750 tons and mail 11 tons to nearly 130 tons.

Over half a million passengers, 3,500 tons of cargo and 500 tons of mail have been carried on Iraqi Airways services in the past ten years and additionally 25,000 Pilgrims have been carried rapidly and safely to the Holy places at very reasonable cost.

Iraqi Airways have a 100% safety record and an enviable reputation for courteous and efficient service.

Iraqi Airways recently purchased three "TRIDENT" Jet Aircrafts which will be put into operation with effect from June, 1965 aiming from this enlargement of the company by supplying her with the most up to date aircraft to enable her to keep the place she deserves in the world of Aviation.

AIRLINES

		Tel.
Iraqi Airways	Sadoun St.,	80051
Middle East Airlines	,,	89775
Air Liban	,, ,,	88136
Pan American World Airways	,, ,,	88300
B.O.A.C.	,, ,,	86446
Lufthansa	,, ,,	83135
Alitalia	,, ,,	83020
K.L.M.		89981
Czechoslovak Airlines		88410
Kuwait Airlines		86337
Swissair	,,	89575
Saudi Arabian Airlines	Khallani Sq.	81593
L.I.A.	Sadoun St.	88271
S.A.S.	Sadoun St.	80121
United Arab Airlines	Khallani Sq.	88277





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First 'Round the World .... First on the Atlantic....
First on the Pacific .... First in Latin America ...

TRAVEL COMPANIES

Name	Address	Tel No.
1. Ur Travel	Unknown Soldier Sq. BAGHDAD	93300
2. Iraq Travel Bureau	Sadoun St. BAGHDAD.	89128
3. *Aladdin Travels*	*Sadoun St. BAGHDAD.*	82014
4. Baz Commercial Co.	Nasr Square, Battaween BAGHDAD	86634
5. Gulf Agency Co (Basrah)	Al-Hurriya St. BASRAH	
6 Iraqtours Co.,	Rashid St. BAGHDAD.	83889
7. Basrah World Tours Co.	Istiqlal St. BASRAH P.O. Box 65,	
8. Arab Tours Co.	Rashid St. BAGHDAD.	84197
9. Universal Travel Bureau	Jamhuriah St. BAGHDAD.	81593
10. Orientours Co	Rashid St. BAGHDAD.	81251
11. National Tours Co.	Al-Sayadila St. BASRAH.	
12 Abul Timman Travel Bureau	Sadoun St. BAGHDAD.	84415
13. *Hammurabi Co.*	*Sadoun St. BAGHDAD*	82237
14. Sindbad Tours & Transport	Nasr Square, Sadoun St. BAGHDAD.	83114
15 Sumer Tours and Trading Co	Sadoun St. BAGHDAD.	88788
16. Mustafa Al-Ani Travel Tourist & Transport Co.	Waziriya, BAGHDAD.	21598
17. Baghdad Tours Co	Sadoun St. BAGHDAD.	89269
18. Thos. Cook & Son (Continental & Overseas) Ltd.	Sadoun St. P.O. Box 2007,	89721
19. Lebanese International Airways (LIA) Air, Sea and Land Transport Co.	Sadoun St. BAGHDAD.	88271
20. Sequerra Travel Co	Kerd Al-Basha Karada Al-Sharkiyah BAGHDAD	93965
21. Bahjat Hassan Travel Co.	Sadoun St. BAGHDAD.	86122
22. Nasir Tour Co.	Sadoun St. Alwiyah, Baghdad	94119
23. Nineveh Travel Co.	Al-Fatih Sq. Mubdir Jussim Bldg. BAGHDAD.	94411

IRAQI REPUBLICAN RAILWAYS

The Iraqi Republican Railways are divided into three main lines radiating from Baghdad.—

1. Baghdad — Ma'qil (Basrah) Metre Gauge Line, a distance of 569 kilometres, with branch lines, one at Al- Hindiyah Junction for the holy city of Kerbala (a distance of 38 kms.) and the other at Ur-Junction (Ur of the Chaldees) for An-Nasiriyah, a distance of about 16 kilometres. The Line serves the Liwas of Kerbala, Al-Hilla, Ad-Diwaniyah, Nassiriya and Basrah, famous for its world renowed DATES. On this line travellers can visit the ancient places of Babylon, Al-Ukhaidher, Eridu (Warka) and Ur of the Chaldees and Holy Shrines at Kerbala

A new standard Gauge Line has been constructed adjacent to the Metre Gauge Line above, reducing the distance between Baghdad & Ma'qil to 550 kms and passing through An-Nassiriyah City It is expected to be opened for full traffic during the first quarter of 1965.

2 Baghdad — Kirkuk Erbil Metre Gauge Line, a distance of 427 kilometres with a branch line at Juloula' Junction, for Khanaquin City, a distance of about 28 kms. The Line serves the Liwas of Diyala, Kirkuk and Erbil. On this Section, travellers can visit the famous Oil Fields at Kirkuk (Baba Gurgur) and ancient Castle at Erbil)

3 Baghdad – Mosul — Tel Kotchek Standard Gauge Line a distance of 531 kilometres. The Line serves the Liwas of Baghdad and Mosul On this Section travellers can visit Samarrah, the ruins of Hatra Nirmud, and Ninevah, the famous capital of the Assyrian Empire and other historical places The Baghdad - Tel - Kotchek Line offers direct connection to Aleppo, Beyrout, Ankara, Istanbul and with the Simplon - Orient Express from Istanbul to Rome, Paris and London via Nice, Belgrade, Zagreb, Trieste and Milan.

So rapid has been the growth of communications that provision for other needs of the tourists such as Hotels on modern lines exist in all the principal cities of Iraq.

The Iraqi Republican Railways will undertake to make special arrangements for the conveyance of Tourists in parties to any point reached by their trains, provided arrangments are made in advance.

20% discount is given to groups of ten people. One guide, accompanying a group of 15-50 people, is allowed to travel free of charge

Travel Facilities

The Iraqi Republican Railways offer up-to-date comfortable rail travel on each of the three lines radiating from Baghdad. Dust-free travel is provided in the air-conditioned coaches with first and second accommodation and also in modern ordinary First and Second Class carriages.

The Railway Administration has a Station Hotel at Mosul and Rest Houses at Al-Hilla (for Babylon), Juloula' Junction, Kirkuk, Erbil, and provides comfortable accommodation and excellent food for the convenience of the passengers and tourists etc Arrangements for accommodation and meals in the Rest Houses are to be made in advance.

The Railway Administration does not guarantee accommodation on any of their trains unless it is reserved in advance This can be done through the City Booking Office in Baghdad, Telephone No. 82131 or through the Station Master of the Station at which the passenger will entrain and must receive his confirmation that the reservation has been made.

Reserved Saloons

A number of Reserved Saloons is available that can be used by tourists on both the Metre and Standard Gauge Lines. These Saloons have sleeping accommodation for two and three persons, with bathroom, kitchen and are supplied with napery, cooking utensils etc. and a cook is provided.

Bedding, unless specially ordered is not supplied with *these Saloons. Arrangements can be made for Saloons to be* detached at any station as required.

Special charges are raised against those using saloons, details of which can be obtained from the Traffic Manager, Baghdad West.

Break of Journey

The holder of a ticket for a distance of more than 160 kilometres may break journey for one day for every 160 kilometres in addition to the time occupied by the journey. The break of journey may be made at any station provided the holder arrives at destination not later than the day on which he is due to arrive.

The following free allowance of luggage will be given for each ticket holder, provided the luggage is booked before commencement of the Journey:—

On each First Class Ticket	60 Kilos
On each Second Class Ticket	40 Kilos
On each Third Class Ticket	30 Kilos

Half the free allowance will be given on each child's ticket. Additional luggage in excess of this allowence will be charged for.

Reservation of Accommodation in Rest Houses

Telegrams reserving accommodation in these Rest Houses will be despatched free of charge. Passengers wishing to reserve accommodation should apply to: Hotels and Catering Grand Station, Baghdad West, or ring up The Office Superintendent of the Department (Telephone Railway Exchange 82131 and 86560).

An application in writing sent 48 hours in advance of departure would be preferable If meals are required within a short time of arrival, this should be stated.

Transportation

Modern taxi cabs and private cars are the popular way to get around; an excellent bus service is available.

When you need a taxi, ask at the front desk of your hotel and they will call one. On the street, a taxi cruising around can be hailed by raising your hand. As for the fare, any two points within the city: 200-350 Fils. Fare is usually fixed in advance.

Bus Stops: Every bus stop has a red rectangular signboard attached to nearest pole or column. The signboard indicates all the lines which are served at that stop The green signboards are for request stops.

If you have to get out at one of these request stops, inform the conductor beforehand.

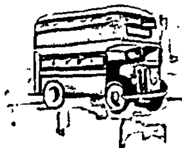
To get a bus at a request stop, signal the approaching driver.

Service Hours: From 6 a m to 12 midnight.

Fares: Each stage 15 fils (first class)

Each stage 10 fils (second class).

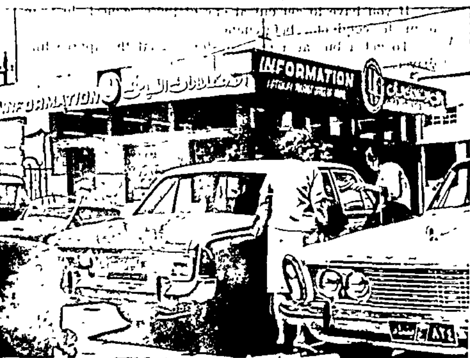






Government Tourist Information Centre at Baghdad Air-port

FRONTIER FORMALITIES



Government Tourist Information Centre at Baghdad Air-port

FRONTIER FORMALITIES

Tourists of the Middle East will now find Iraq an easy stop to add to their itineraries. Visas can be issued immediately, and travellers can stay in the country for thirty days without Police registration or exit visas



Passports & visas: valid passport is required (any passport containing an endorsement or visa for "Israel" either valid or expired, is not accepted).

For Entry: Ordinary entry visa, good for a single Journey, valid for three months and for a stay of up to three months. Tourists may not register with the police unless they stay more than thirty days.

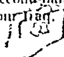
For Transit: Transit visa, good for a single journey, valid for three months and for a stay of upto seven days.

For Exit: Exit visa is required only when visitors stay more than thirty days.

Customs Regulations

Origin ·	All countries
Articles	Air-Sea-Rail-Road
Cigarettes	200
Cigars:	50
Tobacco:	250 gr.
Wine or Spirits:	1 lit.
Perfumed Spirits:	½ lit.

Also admitted free of duty bona fide baggage of the passenger including wearing apparel and personal effects (provided that they are not for sale but are for his personal use or for the use of the members of his family travelling with him) 1 photographic camera, 1 radio, 1 sound recorder, 1 typewriter and binoculars, shall also be passed free of Import Duty to tourists when they are second-hand only and are to be re-exported on departure from Iraq.



Articles, manufactured or produced in Iraq are subject *to normal export formalities Prohibited opium, feathers and* skin of birds in general, palm tree plants.

Currency Regulations

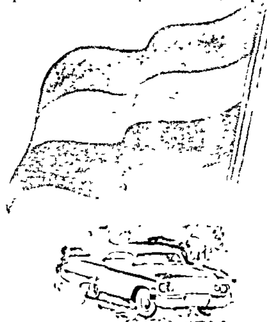
Foreign Visitors

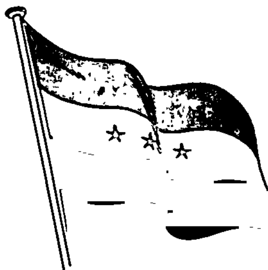
Allowances	for import	for export
National Currency	ID 5	ID 5
Foreign Currency	No limit, provided that a special Exchange Control form is filled in	Equivalent of ID 15. If the amount is exceeded, a copy of the Exchange Control form must be produced.
Travellers Cheques	Idem	ID. 150 but can be increased with the approval of the Central Bank of Iraq.

Vehicles

Automobiles, motorcycles. Admitted with a valid certificate from an international automobile association recognized by the Iraqi Automobile Association, in Baghdad, or against a financial security or bail, guaranteed by a person residing in Iraq.

The period motor-cars and motor-cycles are allowed to stay in Iraq is two months, but can be extended (for compelling reasons) to a total period not exceeding one year. Customs duty is imposed after the expiration of this period





IRAQ DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS ABROAD

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
11 Wakagicho, Shiyaku,
TOKYO
JAPAN.

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq "P",
1801 N.W.,
Washington 6, D C.
U.S.A.

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
Darul 'Aman Avenue,
Alaa-Aldeen Bala,
P.O Box No 144,
KABUL
AFGHANISTAN.

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
Via Ferdinado di
Savoia 8/10,
ROME
ITALY

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
D-24 South Extension Part II
NEW-DELHI 11,
INDIA

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
42 Kajmakcalanska,
BELGRADE
YUGOSLAVIA.

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
2 Hsiu Shuni Nan Chieh,
Chien Kuo Men Wai,
PEKING
CHINA.

Ambassade de la
Republique d'Irak,
197, Avenue de Paris,
TUNIS
TUNISIE

Consulate-General of the
Republic of Iraq,
Panorama 203,
Walkeshwar Road,
Malabar Hill,
Bombay - 6,
INDIA

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
Ostrovski Pereulok,
House No 8,
MOSCOW
U S S.R

Consulate-Général of the
Republic of Iraq,
14 East 79th Street,
New York 21, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
TEHERAN
IRAN.

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
Karlovo nam. 19,
PRAHA 1,
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Mr. Fahl A. Ghaffor,
Honorary Consul of the
Republic of Iraq,
Abdul Ghaffor Building,
Church Street Fort,
COLOMBO,
CEYLON.

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
22 Qeen's Gate,
London S. W. 7.,
ENGLAND

Botschaft der
Irakischen Republik,
5320 Bad Godesberg
Victoriastr. 27.
WEST-GERMANY

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
6 Hermanos Becquer,
MADRID
SPAIN

Consulate of the
Republic of Iraq,
2-A Raffles Place,
SINGAPORE 1,
MALAYO.

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
ANKARA
TURKEY

Ambassade de la
Republique d'Irak,
6 Avenue de la Victoire,
RABAT
MAROC.

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
A/3 Bath Island,
KARACHI-4,
PAKISTAN

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
Djalan Teuku, Umar 38,
DJAKARTA,
INDONESIA.

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
4/6 Oil Mill Street,
LAGOS
NIGERIA.

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
Garden City,
P O. Box 974,
TRIPOLI,
LYBIA

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
P.O. Box No. 2929,
ACCRA
GHANA.

Ambassade de la
Republique Irakienne,
175 Boulevard
Auguste Reyers,
BRUXELLES
BELGIQUE.

Permanent Delegation of the
Republic of Iraq to the
United Nations,
14 East 79th Street,
New York 21, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
Kommendors, Gatan 35,
STOCKHOLM O,
SWEDEN

Consulate-General of the
Republic of Iraq,
Beyoglu P. K. 103,
ISTANBUL
TURKEY.

Ambassade de la
Republique Irakienne,
12 Kollerweg,
BERNE
SUISSE.

Monsieur Jamil Harb Pasha,
Consul de la Republique d'Irak,
14 Rue de Grammont,
DAKAR
SENEGAL

Consulate of the Republic of Iraq
72 Rue de Lausanne
GENEVE
SUISSE

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq,
Amarvlidos 19, Psychico,
ATHENS
GREECE

Ambassade de la
Republique d'Irak
3 Rue Pierre,
Neuilly-Seine
PARIS
FRANCE

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq
CAIRO,
U A.R.

Embassy of the
Republic of [illegible]
Beirut
LEBANON

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq
Damascus,
SYRIA.

Embassy of the
Republic of [illegible]
Jiddah,
[illegible]

Embassy of the
Republic of Iraq
Amman,
JORDAN.

Country	Address in Baghdad	Tel.
AFGHANISTAN	28/10 Waziriyah	29986
ALGERIA	Karradat Mariam	32181
ARGENTINE	DAMASCUS	
AUSTRIA	BEIRUT	
BELGIUM*	Abu Nawass St Kard-el-Pasha	92077
BULGARIA	35/1 Karradat Mariam	43121
CANADA	BEIRUT	
CEYLON	10B/6/12 Alwiyah	92189
CHINA	Karradat Mariam	33770
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	19/31 Nidhal St	92823
DENMARK	204 Alwiyah	93058 9
GERMANY (Federal Republic)	225, 224-377 Masbah Square	92037-8-9
FINLAND	Masbah 37/7/35	90954
FRANCE	Karradat Mariam	93677
GREECE	BEIRUT	
GUINEA	CAIRO	
HUNGARY	40/35 Masbah	90016
INDIA	Taha Street Adhamiya	22014
INDONESIA	Masbah	98677
IRAN	Karradat Mariam	32171
ITALY	Karradat Mariam	31161
JAPAN	2/9A Waziriyah	29003
JORDAN	10/9/22, Masbah	92093
STATE OF KUWAIT	Al Mansour Street, Karradat Mariam Baghdad P O Box 3072	33151
LEBANON	Dour Al-Sinema Building Saadoun St	99019
LIBYA	Baghdad	84849
MOROCCO	14A/10/9 Amr Ibn Kalthoom St., Waziriyah	22045
NETHERLANDS	Represents at the same time the diplomatic interests of the Grand-Dutchy of Luxembourg in Iraq Nidhal St Saadoun P.O Box 2064	87175
NORWAY	ANKARA	
PAKISTAN	500-G-18/1, Karradat Mariam	35191, 35192
POLAND	2/1/127 Karrada Al-Sarkiya, Masbah	90297
PORTUGAL	ANKARA	
RUMANIA	52/5/35 Masbah	[illegible]
SAUDI ARABIA	Waziriyah	[illegible]
SPAIN	Karrada Al-Sharqiyah	[illegible]
SUDAN	21/35 Masbah	[illegible]

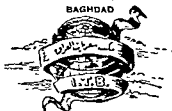
Country	Address in Baghdad	Tel.
SWEDEN	132/2 Al-Nidhal Street, Saadoun	81120
SWITZERLAND*	3/1/2 Saadoun Street	88510
SYRIA	160/2 Saadoun Park	89531
THAILAND	KARACHI	
TUNISIA	15/4/9 Nahr Street Waziriyah	22011
TURKEY	2/8 Waziriyah	20021
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	Waziriyah St.	28353
BRITISH EMBASSY,	Salah ud-din Street Karkh	32121
UNITED NATIONS	Abu Nawas St.	84171
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Karradat Mariam	30041-2, 34172
UNION OF THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	140 Mansour Street Karradat Mariam	34350
VENEZUELA	CAIRO	
YEMEN	Masbah	90200
YUGOSLAVIA	18w/4/1, Asfar Quarter Battaween	85250

Iraq Travel Bureau

(Co. W L L)

BAGHDAD

Cable: "SPASIBA"
Telephone { 89127 / 89128















COMPLETE AND COMPETENT TRAVEL SERVICE—TOURS FOR GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS IN BAGHDAD AND ALL OF IRAQ—TO FIT YOUR BUDGET. SPECIAL EXCURSION WITH EXPERIENCED GUIDES TO IRAQ'S HISTORIC SIGHTS VISIT BABYLON—CTESYPHON —UR OF CHALDES—SAMARRA WITH ITS SPIRAL MINARET — NINEVA — NIMRUD — BASRAH — GOLDEN MOSQUE OF KADHEMAIN — KERBALA AND NEJAF AND MANY OTHER HISTORICAL PLACES.